

GEORGE D. SAXTON KILLED.

He Was a Brother of President McKinley's Wife.

DEED OF A JEALOUS WOMAN.

Four Bullets Were Fired into His Body, and Death was Instantaneous—Mrs. Anna C. George Under Arrest, Charged with His Murder.

CANTON, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Anna E. George, the divorced wife of Sample C. George, is under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of George D. Saxton, brother of the wife of President McKinley, who was killed while ascending the steps leading to the residence of Mrs. Eva D. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, at 319 Lincoln avenue, at 6:15 o'clock Friday evening. This Mrs. George is the same who has been conspicuous in a large number of cases in court, in most of which Saxton, too, was a prominent figure. She claimed that Saxton had promised to marry her, and she thought of his being false and enamored of another maddened her. Not long ago Mrs. Althouse began peace proceedings against Mrs. George, alleging that she had threatened her life. Saxton called at the Althouse residence frequently, and was regarded as a very intimate friend of Mrs. Althouse.

The murder was committed by a mysterious woman in black, who fired four shots, three taking effect, and who made her escape before persons in the neighborhood could reach the place. Because Mrs. George had in the past publicly threatened that she would kill Saxton the police immediately suspected that she was the woman in black. Henry J. Bederman was a witness of the shooting, but the dusk and the distance between him and the place where it occurred made it impossible for him to distinguish the features of the woman, and neither was he able to reach the scene in time to intercept her, as she hurried away. Bederman had seen Saxton enter the Althouse yard, and when he heard the four shots and saw the four flashes he said to himself that Saxton was a dead man.

Mrs. George has been staying at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Oberlin for a short time. She had packed her household goods, and had intended to return to Hanover, Columbiana county, her former home. The police at once surrounded the Oberlin property, which is not far from the Althouse residence, and a search was instituted in other parts of the city. Positive information concerning the woman was received at the Star restaurant, near the Hurford house, where it was learned that at 4:45 o'clock Mrs. George had called for lunch. She is also reported to have been seen at various other points.

The arrest took place in the vicinity of the Oberlin residence, Mrs. George's temporary home, at about 9 o'clock. She came through a swamp in the rear of the house. Her garments were wet and bedraggled, and her hands were blackened with what appeared to be burnt powder. When placed under arrest she simply said: "I will go with you gentlemen." She was cooler than the men having her in charge. At no time did she seem to be in a hurry. When asked if she had heard of the murder of Saxton she turned indifferently away and said nothing. Her captors continued their interrogations, and after several ineffectual attempts had been made to draw her out, the woman finally said: "Excuse me, gentlemen, I will talk at the proper time." And there she was silent.

Although no weapons were found in the possession of Mrs. George, it is reported that there was a strong odor of burnt powder on her garments when the officers placed her under arrest. The dust which discolored her hands, and which, it was thought at the time, might have been produced by an explosion, was carefully removed, and will be subjected to a chemical analysis.

It is stated today that women in the Althouse residence saw the woman who did the shooting as she was hurrying away. They did not recognize her, but the description they give is of a tall, slender woman, dressed in black. Immediately Coroner McQuate arrived at Shillinger's morgue, where the body had been removed. Their examination proved to them that death had been instantaneous.

Saxton lived in the upper floors of his business block, in which building Mrs. George some years ago conducted a dress-making establishment. He boarded at the home of his brother-in-law, M. C. Barber. He left the latter place, riding a bicycle, about six o'clock and that was the last seen of him alive by his friends. The coroner ordered an autopsy, after which the body will be removed to the Barber home. Mr. Saxton was about 45 years of age and unmarried. He was a little above the medium height, of ruddy complexion and a round, full face. He was a successful business man and possessed of considerable property,

principally of real estate, in this city. According to various cases filed in the courts here, his connection with the George family began some five or six years ago, when Mrs. George came here from Columbiana county and opened a dress-making establishment in the Saxton block, her husband remaining behind. Mrs. George is a tall, neatly-built woman, more than ordinarily good looking, and not yet middle aged, although her hair is well silvered.

The first publicity given to the alleged relations between landlord and tenant was in a petition filed by Sample C. George, former husband of the woman, who sued Saxton for \$30,000, alleging as a basis for the claim, the alienation of his wife's affections. This petition claimed that Mrs. George had gone to Dakota to secure a divorce from her husband at the request of Saxton and with money provided by him. Her application for divorce in Dakota was granted. The case was kept alive by interpleadings for a number of years and finally dismissed without a hearing, but not without prejudice to new proceedings, which were commenced for \$20,000, and on technical grounds carried through all the courts, up to and including the supreme court of the state from which it was remanded for a hearing here on its merits. On Wednesday the case was settled by Saxton paying George \$1,825. Saxton, from first to last, denied his obligation to pay a cent in the case and said he only made this settlement to avoid the unpleasantness of further proceedings in court and save his friends from unnecessary annoyance.

Mrs. George was also plaintiff in a number of minor cases against Saxton which involved the possession of furniture, and so persistent was she in prosecuting these claims that she created several scenes in the Saxton block, in which officers were obliged to interfere. The differences in these proceedings concerned articles of furniture which had been in Mrs. George's living rooms and dressing apartments in the Saxton block. She claimed Saxton was wrongfully detaining them, and he claimed that it was because of failure to pay rents due.

Still another case in court was an indictment by the federal grand jury in Cleveland last fall, charging Mrs. George with improper use of the mails in sending threatening letters to Saxton. These letters, it is said, are based on Mrs. George's claim that Saxton had promised to marry her when she should be divorced from her husband, and threatened vengeance in case he failed to keep the alleged promise. Mrs. George gave bond and the case was never heard, but the indictment still stands. Mrs. George, it is freely related about town, has often said she would wait until the case between Saxton and George was settled, and that if Saxton did not then marry her she would take his life.

Another case was one in which Mrs. George sued Saxton for \$30,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry. This case dragged along and was finally adjourned without a hearing. The records simply show it dismissed, but Mrs. George has always claimed that the settlement provided for her marriage to Saxton immediately following the settlement of the suit brought by her husband.

One of Saxton's attorneys, J. J. Grant, was at the police headquarters when the accused was brought in. "I demand that she be treated as a murderess, which she is," he said to the marshal, and I want her taken to the county jail." The marshal insisted that the evidence did not justify this conclusion; that she was simply held on suspicion and refused to remove her from the city prison. A policeman was specially detailed at her cell to see that she did herself no violence, and that she was not given opportunity for improper outside communication.

Sample C. George, husband of the accused, it developed immediately after the case with Saxton was settled, had been married to a second wife for more than a year. The second wife was Miss Lucy Graham, of Alliance, and the wedding occurred in Wheeling last September. George said that he settled a \$30,000 claim for \$1,825 because his second marriage was becoming public and he feared would influence the jury. Saxton never acknowledged an obligation to either Mr. or Mrs. George. Personally, he would have preferred to vindicate himself by a hearing in court. This statement he made to friends after the settlement.

Mrs. George was arrested about 9 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Jacob Ober-

lin, in the house where Mrs. George had been occupying rooms until a day or two ago. This house is about five blocks from where the shooting occurred. When the officers reached the house Mrs. George had not been there since 5 o'clock in the morning, but, as they were talking, she came across a swamp near by and was taken in charge. During the preliminaries she displayed remarkable self-possession, profuse perspiration being the only outward indication of agitation over the situation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The news of the murder of George D. Saxton was a great shock to Mrs. McKinley. She expressed a wish to attend the funeral and hurried arrangements were made whereby she will start for Canton shortly after 7 o'clock tomorrow night. The President, Mrs. McKinley's sister, Mrs. Barber, the latter's son and several others will accompany her. Word received here is that the funeral will be held on Monday. The unfortunate event will not interfere with the President's trip to Omaha. He will not be able to leave here with the party Monday morning, but will join them in Canton the night after the funeral.

MRS. GEORGE IS CALM.

She Still Declines to Discuss the Shooting Affair.

Mrs. George passed a comfortable night in prison and was as bright as usual this morning, having a pleasant word for all who approached her cell. She is calm and collected and still refuses to say a word relating to the tragedy or answer any questions bearing on the Saxton case. James Sterling, Mrs. George's attorney, is with her constantly and has pledged the prisoner to silence on all matters pertaining to the case. Mrs. George talks cheerfully on other matters and at no time displays uneasiness or anxiety. No charge has yet been filed against the woman, but an affidavit will be sworn on the return of Mayor Rice, who is expected at noon. The preliminary hearing may also take place this afternoon.

The post mortem examination was concluded shortly after midnight, and Coroner McQuate was assisted by Drs. A. B. Walker and E. D. Brant, of Canton, and Dr. Gans, of Massillon. The autopsy developed the fact that four bullets of .38 calibre entered Mr. Saxton's body, and Prosecutor Pomerene ordered that every one be located. The brain was found to be perfectly normal. There were two superficial wounds, the balls entering the flesh of the chest, but only inflicted slight wounds, and both were found free from the body and under the victim's undershirt. The third bullet entered deeply into the left breast, penetrating the lung diaphragm, passing through the smaller intestines and finally lodging below the liver, where it, too, was found. The fourth was not found, although repeated efforts were made. It entered the abdomen and, taking a downward course, severed the iliac artery, causing immediate death. Internal hemorrhage resulted from this wound and the body was found full of blood. The body was removed from the morgue today to the home of M. O. Barber, from where the funeral will be held.

Mrs. George this morning engaged Mayor Rice and Lawyers James Sterling and John C. Welty as her counsel.

An affidavit, signed by J. J. Grant, who was a personal friend as well as counsel for Saxton, charging Mrs. George with murder in the first degree, was issued by Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene this morning.

Mrs. George appeared before Justice Reigner this morning for a preliminary hearing, but on the statement of her attorneys that they were not prepared for trial under the wording of the affidavit, the case was continued until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

A telegram from President McKinley announces that he will leave Washington at 7 o'clock this evening, on the Pennsylvania line. The hour for the funeral, which will take place on Monday, has not yet been fixed.

MASSILLON SOLDIERS.

A Fairly Complete List of the Massillonians Who Went to War.

It has been suggested that THE INDEPENDENT prepare and publish a list of the names of the Massillonians who offered their services to their country at the beginning of the war with Spain. This task has proved a difficult one, for the Massillon soldiers enlisted at so many different points that there was no possibility of getting the names from headquarters, but, with the aid of Privates Walter List and Otto Bantz and others, THE INDEPENDENT has succeeded in making up a fairly complete list, which follows.

Eighth regiment—Privates Tobin, Hagan, Curley, Scott, Doll, Strobel, Leslie, Dulabon, Will, Wingard, Renie, Metz, Albright, Penfield, Merket, Lew, Graves, Yost, Corry, Corporal Clark and Sergeant Dobson.

Scattered among other regiments, some in the regular service, are: Samuel Koontz, Otto Bantz, Herbert Platt, William McClintock, Charles Laughlin, Edgar Oberlin, John F. Lewis, Walter List, John Meluhart, Harry Fox, John Zill, John Cunningham, James O'Donnel and William Garrigue. Charles E. Evans is the only discharged Massillonian. Two Massillon soldiers died from illness contracted while in the service; these being Chester W. Humberger and Harry Genet.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for looseness of the bowels.

Wright's Catarrh Tea cures constipation, sick headache, etc. at drug stores.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

How European Papers Criticize American Soldiering.

SOLDIERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Emperors Once Still Occupied the Attention of the French Newspapers—A Description of the French Soldier's Life.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—After a fortnight's rest, the French soldier is now being sent to the front. It has been a long time since the French soldier has been in the news, and the public has been kept in the dark as to the conditions of his life. The soldier's life is a life of discipline and order. He is trained from childhood to be a soldier. He is taught to obey orders without question. He is taught to be brave and to die for his country. He is taught to be a team player. He is taught to be a soldier. The soldier's life is a life of discipline and order. He is trained from childhood to be a soldier. He is taught to obey orders without question. He is taught to be brave and to die for his country. He is taught to be a team player. He is taught to be a soldier. The soldier's life is a life of discipline and order. He is trained from childhood to be a soldier. He is taught to obey orders without question. He is taught to be brave and to die for his country. He is taught to be a team player. He is taught to be a soldier.

Even Germany is not without its army scandals, as the following clipping from a Berlin paper shows: On the night of the 14th the Fifteenth regiment of the Uhlans, garrisoned at Saarburg, bivouacked on the hills of Statzen, near Hagenau, in lower Alsace. It was the duty of Sergeant Scheinhart, of the fourth squadron, to superintend the preparation of the food in a self-acting cooking apparatus. During the night preceding the occurrence Scheinhart was, however, sent away for forage. During his absence the soldiers attending to the cooking forgot to fasten the India rubber ring which hermetically closes the apparatus. The consequence was that the food was sour. When Sergeant Scheinhart returned it had already been distributed to the men. Captain Count zu Stolberg-Wernigerode called Scheinhart to account for the spoiled rations, and the sergeant excused himself by pointing out that during his preparation he had been absent. Later, the captain notwithstanding renewed his reproaches, declaring that Scheinhart was the "greatest scamp" and the "lowest hound" in the regiment.

Scheinhart was naturally greatly excited by this, and answered that he did not think he deserved such names. Upon this the count gave him such a heavy blow on the ear that he was thrown against a wagon. Scheinhart said to some of his comrades who had witnessed the scene, "You saw that I was struck." Count Stolberg thereupon drew his sword, struck the man first on the leg, and then stabbed him on the left side of the head. Scheinhart pulled out his handkerchief to wipe away the blood, drew himself up once more in a soldierly attitude, and then dropped down unconscious. He was taken at once to the hospital at Hagenau, but died the next evening without having regained consciousness.

The heat of an American political campaign is nothing compared to the state of the French mind on the Dreyfus affair. The papers are full of it every body talks of it and always with the warmth of personal interest and conviction. The blank walls are full of posters calling public meetings, and we spectators are not saying anything but wondering what will happen next. It is difficult to follow all the intricacies of the debate which received a side-light yesterday by the publication of the manifesto of the exiled pretender, Philippe, Duc d'Orleans.

Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of the late Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, and of Isabelle d'Orleans, Comtesse de Paris, daughter of the late Comte de Montpensier, was born at Twickenham on February 6, 1869, and on the death of his father, who was the grandson of King Louis Philippe, asserted his claims as head of the House of France. He first came into prominence during his father's life, when, on attaining his majority, he defied the law by which his family was sent into exile, and crossing from England to France, offered himself as a conscript, declaring that, though illegally precluded from serving his country as an official, he was ready and anxious to take his place in the ranks. He was at once arrested and was confined for some months in the prison of Clairvaux, but was subsequently par-

doned and sent under escort to the frontier. Since the death of the Comte de Paris the Duc d'Orleans has several times addressed letters to the heads of the Orleans party in France, but none of them have been of a very pronounced character, and he has never previously issued such a manifesto as the present one. The Duc d'Orleans married in 1896, the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph.

The burning question among a great many of the communes of France is the proposed abolition of the "octroi" and the fear that in taking so radical a step they may fly to evils that they know not of. Among the many sources of revenue of the French cities the most profitable are the "octroi" and the door and window tax, and both ways of raising money are sure to excite interest on the part of a foreigner. The "octroi" is simply a local tariff on everything the community consumes. At the entrance to every town or city you see first of all a little office equipped with scales, and more or less uniformed attendants, who inspect every vehicle that passes by and assess every pound of butter, dozen of eggs, and everything else that they can discover. The immediate effect is to elevate the current market prices by just the amount of the "octroi" duty, for there can be no production of food products within the city proper on a large scale. In order to profit by this condition, many people endeavor to keep a cow or two within the "octroi" limits, in stables which do not permit the animals to turn around, and others raise chickens and collect eggs from henneries maintained in crowded districts, the coops being stacked one upon the other until every inch of light and space is utilized. When the eggs are produced each one is tenderly labeled as an "egg of today," and if unsold the label and date are carefully removed and that particular egg, with a somewhat impaired character, is sold as soon as possible on its merits. In Marseilles the "octroi" taxes amount to almost 4,000,000 francs annually and their collection gives employment to an army of 816 men. It is not unreasonably argued that if the "octroi" taxes are done away with some other form of taxation must be substituted.

A German paper tells these interesting details about the personal life of the Emperor: The royal family, now at Wilhelmshof, is about early in the morning. The emperor devotes not more than fifteen minutes to his toilet and then takes the first breakfast of coffee and white bread. Then follows a ride, a walk perhaps with his son or some other light exercise. He does not return until lunch time. Immediately after he goes to the "salle d'armes" and assists at the lessons given to his sons. He also takes part in giving them instruction about the handling of horses. The first hours after the mid-day repast are devoted to the empress. They visit together the various parts of the property, taste the butter, inquire about the eggs and feed the chickens. Returning from his promenade with the empress he goes into his study and disposes of the dispatches from Berlin. In the evening, when there are no guests at dinner the meal is made very short and immediately after the family assemble in the salon where the empress plays the emperor's favorite selections from Wagner and Verdi. At times the crown prince who plays the violin with great talent accompanies his mother. At other times the emperor leaves the family group to occupy himself in designs of architectural or naval character. Well before midnight the lights in the chateau are all out.

BUNDY TIME RECORDER.

One Will Go Into Use at the Massillon Post-office Tomorrow.

One of the Bundy time recorders, a new-fangled affair not long since introduced into the postoffices of the first class, and whose use is now being extended to second-class offices, will go into service at the Massillon postoffice on Sunday. The device, which in appearance and mechanism is very much like a clock, inasmuch as it has hands and can also be set to strike the hour or the half hour, will keep an absolutely correct record of the number of hours each employee spends at his post, and, so experience has proven, does a great deal for punctuality. Every employee has a key. When he arrives in the morning he inserts the key in a sort of lock, and the hour and the number of the employee is registered automatically by the clock. When he leaves on his route, if he be a mail carrier, he must again observe this formality, and again upon his return. And so on throughout the day. The record which is thus formed is on a long narrow strip of paper, much like that of the ticker, and from this is prepared the employee's official history for the day, week or month. These figures are then set down in books, which are kept at hand for reference. By this new arrangement the government will always be in a position to know just what its employees are doing.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

Eight Cars Loaded with Gas Pipe Arrive Today.

The East Ohio Gas Company means to begin the work of constructing mains in Massillon within the shortest possible period. Eight cars loaded with pipe arrived in the city today via the Ft. Wayne railway and others are en route. Mr. McDowell and four other representatives of the company are in the city for the purpose of selecting a route for the main pipe line. They are accompanied by the company's engineer.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

A MASSILLON DIVORCE GRANTED.

Sixty Common Pleas Cases Assigned for Trial Next Week—The Flickinger-Brown Suit Among Them—Other Litigations Involving Massillonians.

CANTON, Oct. 7.—The court assignment for next week includes thirty cases each to Judges McCarthy and Taylor. The damage case of Darley Flickinger vs. Frank C. Brown, of Massillon, has been assigned for trial on Friday. Mr. Flickinger prays for \$5,000 for the loss of an eye by a shot alleged to have been fired by Mr. Brown while quail shooting. Lawyer C. C. Upham represents the plaintiff and Willson & Day the defense. Other Massillon cases are Ridgway Burton Co. vs. Hodley and others, Kerstetter vs. Clay and others, and Spuhler & Weller vs. McCauley's administrator.

Judge McCarthy has granted Laura Wagner a divorce from Elmer Wagner, of Massillon. The latter made no defense. Mrs. Wagner was represented by lawyers Baldwin & Young. This morning Margaret Matthews was granted a divorce from Harry Matthews on the grounds of extreme cruelty. Mr. Matthews is employed as a conductor on the interurban division of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company's lines and made no defense.

R. H. Folger, representing Mrs. Emma Killoway, of Massillon, has filed a petition in court in which the latter applies for alimony from William Killoway. Mr. Killoway is charged with habitual drunkenness, cruelty and failure to provide for wife and children. Mrs. Killoway further claims that Anthony Killoway has \$400 belonging to her husband and she desires the court to restrain him from paying over the same until after the final hearing.

The ninth partial account has been filed in the estate of Edward H. Bachtel, of Massillon. Christian Schott has been appointed administrator of the estate of Caroline Baus, of Massillon. M. M. Bauer has been appointed guardian of Mauida Brumbaugh, of Lake township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to George Preston and Liesteta Beck, and S. G. McDonald and Lela Wells, of Alliance, Charles A. Biechle and Sarah Hall and William E. Smith and Nellie E. Kreighbill, of Canton.

LIBRARY BONDS UNSOLD.

Law Authorizing Their Issue Claimed Unconstitutional.

City Clerk Haring has returned from Cleveland without having disposed of the public library bonds. Hayes & Sons, whose bid was the highest, have now declined to accept the bonds, their attorneys having decided that the special act of legislature authorizing their issue by the city is unconstitutional. This claim was made by the clerk at the time the council passed the bond ordinance, and Solicitor Willison also doubted the legality of the proceeding. It may now be impossible to dispose of the bonds at all unless they are made refunding at least no firm outside the city will care to risk their purchase. Another drawback is the fact that the bonds are to be dated April 1, 1899, and do not draw interest until that time while the money is desired at once.

MONEY FOR THE BAND.

The Massillon Board of Trade Will Provide It.

At the meeting of the board of trade held last night the question of providing financial support for the Military band was discussed and favorable action taken. Inasmuch as the city council could not legally donate a sum for that purpose, it was deemed advisable by the board to appoint a committee to solicit \$500 for the band, and J. W. Foltz, Felix Shepley and H. C. Diehlmann were appointed by President Ricks to make the canvass. Mr. Ricks stated this morning that it would be a disgrace to the city to permit the band to disband after it has attained its present splendid condition, and he is of the opinion that the people will donate liberally.

HAVE RENTED A ROOM.

The East Ohio Gas Company Will Have Its Office in the Oakland.

The East Ohio Gas Company has leased for five years the middle room of the Oakland. Mr. Segner's new building, and will open an office therein next week. The office will be one of the finest in the city, as the furnishings alone will cost \$900. The company will have its store room, where fixtures and fittings will be kept, in the rear of the office, which will occupy only the front part of the large room. Mr. Segner has begun the erection of a warehouse, wherein he will store the stock which was formerly in this room.

Your Life Insured—1 Cent a Day.

Our insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City bank, of Columbus, O. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it, write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wright's Catarrh capsules give you good health, they cure liver, kidney and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headache. 300 days' treatment costs 1 cent a day. A slight draft in every \$1 coin on the above bank, which brings your money back if they fail to cure you. Sold by all druggists.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.

The expenses of the army and navy in the month of July were in round figures \$43,280,000, showing that with the conclusion of the war, steps were at once taken by the administration which reduced the war budget by more than twenty-five per cent.

Another day of inquiry by the war-investigating commission has passed, and no evidence has yet developed convicting the administration of mismanagement of the war with Spain or showing that there was any just cause for criticizing the action of the war department officials or of President McKinley.

The result of Wednesday's election in Georgia shows that the Democratic majority will probably reach 10,000, which means, to all intents and purposes, the permanent death of Populism in that state. This outcome was in a measure foreseen, but not even the most sagacious political observer had any idea of the extent of the drubbing to be received by the adherents of Thomas E. Watson.

"The Democrats who are attributing the suffering and sickness of the soldiers to the political appointments made by President McKinley," says William E. Curtis, "should remember that he endeavored to divide them equally between the two parties. When the war broke out the Democrats in congress gave such cordial and hearty support to the administration that the President recognized them as entitled to patronage equally with the Republicans, and a canvass of military men, particularly the staff officers, appointed from civil life, will show that the two parties are almost equally represented."

Strongest influences are being exerted in several states to secure the muster out of volunteer regiments, and the refusal of the President and secretary of war to consider these petitions is exciting much unjust comment in various quarters. The administration recognizes several reasons why the combined force of regulars and volunteers should not be reduced at present. Since more than 100,000 volunteers were designated for muster out, there have been in the combined army only about 150,000 men. The plan for thoroughly occupying the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico as well as a part of the Philippines, make it plainly impossible to muster out entire regiments of volunteers, but at the same time the greatest liberality is shown in discharging individual enlisted men for reasons of sickness.

Robert W. Taylor, in whom the Republicans of the Eighteenth district have for the third time shown their confidence and esteem by choosing him to be their representative in Congress for the coming term, made his first speech in the present campaign on Wednesday evening, the first words of which struck the keynote of all arguments to be used in favor of his re-election. "I can only say," said Mr. Taylor, "in justification of myself and of you, since you have nominated me a third time for the same place, that I have found myself very much more capable during my second term than in my first, and I trust that my third term will find me as much in advance of my second. And that shall be simply to perform to the fullest extent of my ability, as industriously and capably as I can every duty which my constituents and my conscience may impose upon me, to the end that you may be suitably represented."

A curious feeling of uneasiness seems to exist in France respecting the strike in Paris, which has now extended to all building trades, stopping work on the exposition buildings, and threatens to extend to all railroads. It appears to be believed that the strike has some hidden, mysterious connection with the Dreyfus affair and that the leaders of the movement are aiming at a general strike with the object of affecting an economic revolution which will change the position of the workers of France. The ringleaders seem to have at their disposal resources which may enable the strike to be pushed to the point where it will be necessary for the army to interfere. Concerning this possibility a Paris daily says:

"It is needless to point out the dangers to republican institutions which would result. It would be the ideal opportunity sought by those who dream of appealing to force. If the strikers are aware of their true interests they will keep within reasonable limits and not supply the opportunity of civil war to some general to carve a triumph out of street massacres, and to make victory the preface to a monarchist restoration."

The Outlook has recently reported a series of imperial edicts so compre-

hensive in their policy of bringing China into line with European methods and western civilization as to be partly revolutionary. The provision for the establishment of an educational system along European lines, the granting of concessions for the development of mining and railroad interests, the removal of restrictions from the press, the granting of free speech and the organization of a postal service, which would have created highways of intelligence to all parts of the empire, showed that a comprehensive plan of reform was being worked out. Now comes the news that the Emperor Kwang-Su has been forced to abdicate in favor of the so-called dowager empress, Tsi-An, and that Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese statesman and reformer, who has been recently in such close association with the emperor and has undoubtedly exercised great influence over him, has been compelled to take refuge on a British steamer, while his papers have been put into the care of the British consul. Thus ends, for the moment, the effort to bring China into line with Japan in the assimilation of the methods of western civilization.

SOME RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

The testimony of General Wheeler before the war investigating committee should have the effect of silencing some of the unjust criticism concerning the conduct of the war—criticism made as a general rule with no analysis of facts and with no reference to the immense difficulties which were overcome. General Wheeler admits that there were cases of wrongdoing, but that as soon as abuses were discovered orders were given that stopped them, and that whenever there were minor faults they were quickly remedied. Another fact brought to light by General Wheeler's testimony was that regiments which were without food and clothing could have secured them for the asking, and that in many cases incompetent civilian officers were ignorant of the necessities for claiming a proper proportion of supplies for their men. These officers, it should be remembered, secured their appointments through Democratic as well as Republican influence, and that, as the credit for a glorious victory is due to the united efforts of Americans of all classes and degrees of political conviction, wholesale blame for mistakes and mismanagement cannot with any degree of justice be laid at the door of any one party.

Already developments in the work of the investigating commission have demonstrated the soundness of the attitude assumed by President McKinley that an examination into the conduct of the war in the Santiago campaign and in the management of the camps and hospitals established in the United States would show that the greater part of the criticisms, public and private, were unfounded.

LIBRARY NOTES.

That place that does contain
My books, the best companions, is to me
A glorious court, where hourly I converse
With the old sages and philosophers;
And sometimes for variety I confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their
counsels.

—Beaumont and Fletcher.
Among the methods of social reform which are comparatively easy of accomplishment and sure of action may be placed the establishment of free public libraries. There is probably no mode of expending public money which gives a more extraordinary and immediate return in utility and innocent enjoyment.

—Stanley Jevons in "Methods of Social Reform."

Among the last lot of books received at the McClymonds public library the following, being of recent publication, will be of special interest. Those on China and Hawaii are timely and are the latest published on these subjects.

Colquhoun—China in Transformation.

Martin—The Chinese.

Ford—An American Cruiser in the East.

Kront—Hawaii and a Revolution.

Paton—Picturesque Sicily.

Bryce—Impressions of South Africa.

Inman—The Old Santa Fe Trail.

Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen.

Twain—Following the Equator.

Barnes—Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors.

Wallace—The Wonderful Century.

Lavinac—The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner.

Brandes—William Shakespeare, a Critical Study. Two volumes.

Hope—Rupert of Hentzau.

Crockett—The Standard Bearer.

Wiggin—Penelope's Progress.

Ebers—Arachne.

Greene—The Moral Imbeciles.

Sanderson—Cornell Stories.

Prumham—A Great Love.

Lewis—Wolfville.

Pool—Friendship and Folly.

Ridge—By Order of the Magistrate.

Ward—Helbeck of Bannisdale.

Bates—The Puritans.

Glasgow—Phases of an Inferior Planet.

Wilkins—Silene and Other Stories.

Seawell—The Loves of the Lady Arabella.

Wells—Her Ladyship's Elephant.

Janvier—In the Sargasso Sea.

Stephens—The Continental Dragoon.

Mackie—The Lytle Salem Maids.

White—A Lover of Truth.

The library will be glad to receive back numbers of different periodicals, either in sets or singly. These will be bound and made use of in the reading room.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Now is the time to subscribe.

AN HEROIC RESCUE.

A 1,400 MILE TRIP ACROSS THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call Rescued the Castaway Sailors at Point Barrow. The Food Carried to 265 Ice-Bound Sailors.

Admiral Schley's memorable rescue of General Greeley's polar expedition has been duplicated by the heroic rescue expedition sent out by the Government last November to save the castaway sailors and the wives and children of the captains from the wrecked whaling fleet at Point Barrow, Alaska.

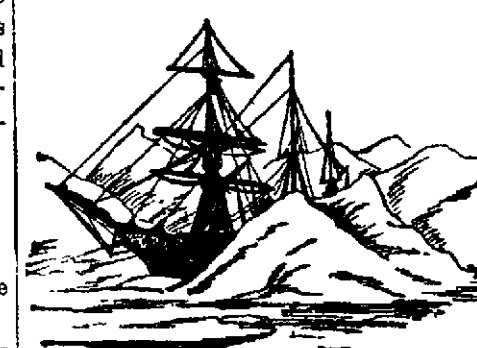
The return of the revenue cutter Bear, bearing the rescued women and seamen, marked the successful end of this perilous trip. Lieutenant David H. Jarvis, who led the land expedition, and Dr. S. J. Call, leaving the Bear at Cape Vancouver, made their way over 1,400 miles of the Arctic shore to Point Barrow in the middle of a terrible polar winter and drove a herd of reindeer to the relief of the whalers. Lieutenant Jarvis tells the details of this remarkable trip and of its successful termination after 102 days of exciting experiences.

Last fall, when the news of the imprisonment of eight whaling vessels at Point Barrow and the fact that they had on board about 300 men who were short of provisions to carry them through the winter became known, a wave of fear swept over the country as to what would be the result, and steps were immediately taken by the newspapers and the people to put the matter before the Government and urge upon the authorities in Washington the necessity of sending relief.

Upon Cabinet consideration the President ordered Captain C. F. Schoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, to prepare and provision the Bear for this duty and dispatch her immediately. Although she had just returned from a long cruise in Arctic waters, it took but seventeen days to make the necessary preparations and put her in readiness. She left Seattle on this mission November 27, 1897, under command of Captain Francis Tuttle.

The Bear not being able to reach these people in the fall or winter on account of the ice, an overland expedition was landed at Cape Vancouver to proceed to Point Barrow. Our plan was to gather on the way two herds of reindeer at Cape Prince of Wales and drive them to Point Barrow for food.

On the morning of December 16, 1897, we left the cutter Bear at Cape Vancouver and started on our long 1,400-mile trip. In the 102 days of that



The Bear in Arctic Ice.

Journey we encountered every phase of the terrors of the Arctic climate in the dead of winter. We met with every adventure that climbing over mountains of ice, dog sledding and tearing along behind reindeer could afford. Between being almost buried and lost in blizzards, frozen by below-zero weather and starved by long fasts, we experienced every variety of polar hardship. But we gained our end, we carried hope and food to 265 castaways, part of them delicate women, wives of officers of the ships. Not a man of our little party but would do it all over again with the same things at stake.

We started with dog sleds over the snow and ice, climbing ranges of hills and skirting the coast. Our progress was slow after leaving St. Michael's. The difficulties began when we arrived at a point about half way across Norton bay. The wind had been southerly, and the fall of snow on the ice-jammed beach made the shore resemble a miniature mountainous country. It became worse as we advanced, and it required four natives on snowshoes to break the trail for our dogs and sledges. It was wonderful to watch the little fellows flounder about and persevere in the deep snow; but these dogs hate water as a mule does mud. It freezes and soon balls the snow on their feet, and so pains and annoys them. We seldom ventured off the sledge, for without snowshoes one would sink to the waist in snow on the surface and slush beneath. Once we accidentally slipped off, and there we stuck while dogs and sledge went on. The wind was blowing and the snow falling thick and fast. Calling was useless. The dog driver glanced around, saw our condition, returned and helped us out.

On the night of January 10, as we were approaching the foot of the portage between Norton Sound and Golovine, we were delighted to see several lighted tents surrounded by many deer sleds. It was the deer herd going from Fort Clarence to Unalakleet. Dr. Kittleson, in charge, came to meet us, and that night arrangements were made so that he would proceed with us by reindeer teams to Cape Prince of Wales.

We shall never forget our first drive of this kind. How madly the reindeer went tearing over the crusted snow, turning the sledge over and over; how we all got lost and separated in a storm; how we two in this same dark blow got ashored to a stump, our deer gone and nothing to eat. We

were about to haul our sleeping bags off the sledge and crawl into them for the night when other members of the party found us. All this took place in a gale, with snow so thick and blinding that one could see but a faint outline of the deer and sledge ahead of him, not twenty feet at the utmost, and the thermometer sixteen degrees below zero. Week after week we went through experiences like this, sometimes making only five or six miles a day over the hills and at other times flying like the wind over comparatively smooth country behind our reindeer.

It was on March 29 that we reached Point Barrow. The suddenness and unexpectedness of our coming bewildered the poor castaways. They rushed to the doors of their huts and peered out at us in speechless amazement till some one called out: "Where did you come from?"

"Dropped from Andrée's balloon," we replied.

"I believe it," was the answer.

We then told in a few words the reasons for our coming. We were again



The Imprisoned Whalers Arctic Village.

welcomed and the efforts of our Government to relieve them was very much appreciated by the ice-bound men. The mail was distributed and more smiling faces loomed up among the much increased gathering from the quarters of men and officers throughout the village. We found the people short of supplies, but with still enough to ward off actual starvation for the time being, and with the deer herd there was then enough to last until the ships came.

Upon investigation the men on shore were found to be badly quartered and greatly in need of proper sanitary regulations. Scurvy had broken out, there being two cases fully developed, and nearly all had symptoms of the dread disease. Other quarters were provided for the men, sanitary regulations put into effect, men forced to take proper exercise and keep their quarters, persons and clothing clean, and shortly the health of everybody was excellent and continued so to the end.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of July 29 the Bear crept slowly along outside the ridge, with only the tops of her masts visible, and the camp was so full of gladness that no words can tell our feelings with anything like truth. We went out to her across the ice, and then the others waited and waited and waited. It seemed an age to them, though it was only a few hours, that time of gazing out over the ridge before they could have the great joy of greeting face to face the brave fellows who had been forcing their way along through Arctic waters to relieve their distress. After that came the meetings and the greetings, but their warmth and eagerness may be left to the imagination.

The stock of provisions at that time was almost exhausted. Immediately after the Bear's arrival the ice pack closed in and she was held a prisoner for two weeks. In the meantime all the shipwrecked men were gotten on board and everything put in readiness to start South. After provisioning and coaling the vessels that were not wrecked she left Cape Blossom on August 16 and arrived in Seattle September 13, and our mission came to a successful end.

Why Lakes Look Blue.

It is generally agreed that pure water as in many of the deepest lakes, is blue; and it is usually supposed that the greenish tint common to other waters is given to them by yellowish matter held in suspension, while an excess of such matter turns them yellow. The explanation, while Carl Vogt regards it as correct as to the color of water, is not accepted by M. W. Spring, as sufficient to account for lakes looking blue, says Popular Science Monthly, for if their water is wholly pure and quiet, it will absorb the mass of light, reflecting little or none and look black. What gives this water its reflecting power? Some suppose the existence of colorless solid matter in the water like the dust that makes visible the diffused light of the atmosphere. That cause is admitted to be a possibly one; but M. Spring has satisfied himself by experiments that water absolutely pure will also reflect the light if the mass is composed of layers of different temperatures that give rise to convection currents. This conclusion is supported by observation. Professor F. A. Forel has found that fresh water lakes are more transparent in winter than in summer, as they should be by M. Spring's theory because in summer the difference in temperature between the surface and the layers beneath is greater. Thus the remains of the lake dwellers can be seen on the bottoms of the Swiss lakes in winter at places where they are not at all visible in summer. Professor Forel thinks this is because there is more dust in them to obscure the view in summer than in winter; but there is no reason why this should be, while the disturbance by convection currents is necessarily much greater in the warm season. M. Spring does not interpret his theory as excluding any of the others, but as supplementing them.

TWO SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Corporal Myron Hingeley and Private John F. Lewis.

PHILIPPINES AND VERMONT STATE.

One Tells of Lying, Treacherous Spaniards. While the Other Describes a Country Where There are Hard-working Contented and Peace.

Private John F. Lewis, Troop B, Third Cavalry, sends the following letter to THE INDEPENDENT:

Again I lay down my sword to take up the pen. I want to let you all know that we are stationed at the fort, having pitched our tents on the drilling grounds. We have to go two and one-half miles to get water. We have started to do mount drill, hurdle jumping and dismounted drill. Things are not the same since our old captain came back. Now everybody must work, new soldiers and old alike. We don't have to hunt the soft side of a board any more for a night's rest. Our tents all have floors, and we have mattresses to lie upon. We are still waiting to move. When winter comes this will be a cold place to camp. Where our next camping place will be we do not know. There are rumors that we will be moved to the state of Alabama. Some of the soldiers think they will be sent to Cuba about November. The other day I took a trip to Burlington to see the place. On the roadside I saw an old man shoveling dirt. He looked very interesting, so I stopped my horse to have a talk with him.

I remarked to the old man that he was a bit old for that kind of work, but he said he was better contented when he was doing something. He told me he was 100 years old, and claimed to be in good health. His eyes are somewhat affected, but otherwise he is all right. It did me good to talk to a man who had seen a century, and it made me feel that young fellows ought not to kick about working when a man ten times as old did it because it made him feel good.

WRITTEN IN MANILA.

Corporal Hingeley Sends Home News of the Fight in the East.

Corporal Myron Hingeley, Company F, Thirtieth Minnesota volunteers, now stationed at Manila, is a grandson of John B. Wert, of this city, and a son of the Rev. Joseph Hingeley, a former pastor of the First M. E. church. He enlisted at Minneapolis. The following letter was written home by him:

"We are quartered in the Spanish barracks on the outskirts of the city. As for the city, I do not like it at all: it is about three hundred years old, very dirty and away behind the times. There are a few Americans here, but the majority of the people are Chinese, natives and Spaniards. We go to the city to stay in a few days to act as police, firemen, etc. We had a hard day the day of the fight. Our regiment was on the firing line and lost the heaviest of all. We had two men injured in our company, and three were overcome by the heat. I was alongside Patterson when he fell with a bullet in his breast. There are four of our men in the hospital ill with the fever, but there is nothing serious.

"There are Spaniards all over the city, but they have no arms of any kind. I think we will get home about Christmas, but nothing definite is known. The Nebraska and Pennsylvania boys will be the first to get away from here. We fare pretty well here, but it is not what we ought to get; there is too much fat pork and greasy meat. We may have troubles with the natives. They expected us to come in and take Manila and turn it over to them, and let them loot it and kill the Spaniards. They are very treacherous. They are your friends one minute, and before you know it they will stick a knife into your heart."

OHIO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Thirteenth Annual Convention to be Held at Cincinnati.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, will be held in Sinton hall, Y. M. C. A. building, corner Walnut and 7th streets, Cincinnati, O., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 13, 19 and 20. Auxiliary societies are expected to send their full quota of delegates. Fraternal delegates from organized bodies of women will be cordially welcomed, and accorded every privilege of the convention except that of voting. Any town where no suffrage society exists is invited to send one delegate, to whom will be extended the same privileges as to the fraternal delegates. All persons interested in woman suffrage will be heartily welcomed although they do not come in the capacity of delegates. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and the Rev. Henrietta G. Moore will be among the speakers. Delegates wishing entertainment are requested to address Mrs. Morris Sachs, Lane Seminary, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

C. M. EVERHARD, President.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Corresponding Secretary.

SWIER'S HORSE WON.

The Match Race at the Driving Park Thursday.

The races at the driving park Thursday afternoon were well attended. The match race for \$50 a side between horses owned by George Swier and John Walters was won by Mr. Swier, time, 2:44 1/2-2:35. The second race for a purse of \$20 between Christian Kouth's and Benjamin Edwards's horses was won by Mr. Edwards. S. R. Wetrick's horse Scott, also defeated Walter F. owned by Mr. Kouth. Time, 2:30 1/2, both heats. The Driving Club will conduct its regular matinee on Thursday of next week.

Wright's Calery Tea, regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 50c at all druggists.



Pleasant Dreams.

It does not lie in the painter's fancy to imagine a prettier picture than that of a young girl, with lips luscious with the promise of love, half parted in the smiles of happy childhood. The mind of happy maidenhood is a clear and polished mirror, which, when the wits go wandering into the ghostland of dreams, reflects the impressions of waking hours. If those impressions are pleasant and painless and happy, she will smile in her sleep. If the impressions are those of a suffering woman, to which the feminine organism is liable, the picture is spoiled by the lines of suffering and despondency. Maladies of this nature unfit a woman for joyous maidenhood and for capable motherhood. They incapacitate her to bear the burdens of life in any sphere of action. Household, marital and social duties alike are a burden to the woman who is constantly suffering from headaches, backaches, dragging sensations and weakening drains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively, completely, unfailingly cures troubles of this nature. It imparts health, strength, vigor to the directly womanly organs. It fits for care-free, healthy maidenhood, happy wifehood and capable motherhood.

"I have a little step-daughter who had St. Vitus's Dance, which your medicine cured," writes Mrs. T. F. Bone, of Ford, Dinwiddie Co., Va. "I spent about twenty dollars for doctor's bills and medicine, and it did not do the child one cent's worth of good. We consulted Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and 'Golden Medical Discovery' and used three bottles of each, which cost only six dollars. Now the child is running around every where and is just as healthy as ever."

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DRS. K. & K.

The Leading Specialists of America
20 YEARS IN OHIO.
250,000 CURED.

WE CURE EMISSIONS

Nothing can be more demoralizing to young or middle-aged men than the presence of "white" or "gray" issues. They produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling of disgust and a whole train of symptoms. They unfit a man for business, married life and social happiness. No matter whether caused by bad habits in youth, natural weakness or sexual excesses, our New Method Treatment will positively cure you.

NO CURE - NO PAY

Reader, you need help. Early abuse or later excesses may have weakened you. Exposure may have diseased you. You are not safe till cured. Our New Method will cure you. You cannot fail.

250,000 CURED

Young Man—You are pale, feeble and haggard; nervous, irritable and excitable. You become forgetful, morose, and despondent; blotches and pimples, eruptions and skin diseases, a swollen form and downcast countenance reveal the blight of your existence.

WE CURE VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be, we will cure you. We have a NEW METHOD TREATMENT which cures it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized, all unnatural drains or losses cease and many powers return. No temporary cures. No permanent cures. NO CURE - NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure GLEET, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSS, BLADDER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT. FREE BOOKS FREE CHARGES MODERATE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS.

KENNEDY & KERGAN

247 SUPERIOR STREET,

CLEVELAND, O.

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WINE OF CARDUI

FOR ALL WOMEN

NINE-TENTHS of all the pain and sickness from which women suffer is caused by weakness or derangement in the organs of menstruation. Nearly always when a woman is not well these organs are affected. But when they are strong and healthy a woman is very seldom sick.

WINE OF CARDUI

Is nature's provision for the regulation of the menstrual function. It cures all "female troubles." It is equally effective for the girl in her teens, the young wife with domestic and maternal cares, and the woman approaching the period known as the "Change of Life." They all need it. They are all benefited by it.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

THOS. J. COOPER, Toledo, Miss., says: "My sister suffered from irregular and painful menstruation for several years. Wine of Cardui entirely cured her and also helped my mother through the Change of Life."

WINE OF CARDUI

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will

print you anything you need in the line of job work.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

Spanish Must Evacuate Porto Rico by Oct. 18.

PRESIDENT SO CABLED COMMISSION

The President has Also Notified Commissioners in Cuba That the Island Must Be Turned Over by Dec. 1—He Will Stand No Further Delay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The war department has issued orders reorganizing the present combined regular and volunteer army. The Third, Fifth and Sixth army corps are discontinued; the First, Second and Fourth army corps will be reorganized and assigned to camps as below specified:

First army corps, Major General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga.
Second army corps, Major General W. M. Graham, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.
Fourth army corps, Major General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.
The Pennsylvania and Ohio troops will be assigned as follows:

First army corps, first brigade, Atlanta, Sixth Ohio.
Second brigade, Macon, Ga., Second Ohio.
Third brigade, Second brigade, Summerville, S. C., Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Ninth Ohio (battalion).
First brigade, Augusta, Ga., Tenth Ohio.
Third brigade, Third brigade, Pennsylvania.

The movements involved in the reorganization and assignments will commence under the direction of the corps commanders on Oct. 27. Detailed directions for the care and comfort of the troops are contained in the order, which concludes as follows:

It will be borne in mind that the troops who are to occupy the camps herein provided for are to be prepared and held in readiness for service in Cuba. They may be ordered to that island on short notice, either by regiments or brigades.

At the cabinet meeting two telegrams were read from General Oils, at Manila, stating that the Spanish government had requested that General Jandenes be permitted to return to Spain, where, it is understood, he will be called before a court of inquiry to answer certain charges affecting his management of affairs in connection with the surrender of Manila.

General Oils was authorized to permit the Spanish general to leave, together with several other Spanish officers, who are on the sick list.

CAMP SELECTED.

American Troops of Occupation of Cuba Will Be Close to Morro Castle. Spanish Official Clash.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The site selected for the camp of the American troops of occupation is situated east of Morro castle, between Cabanas and Cojimar, on a bluff overlooking the sea. This spot is exceedingly cool and healthy.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who has been slightly indisposed during the last few days, has fully recovered his health. An important decree of the civil governor has been published. It is in the nature of an order to the mayor to no longer count upon the slaughter house income, which exceeds \$2,000 a day, and which, though belonging to the Spanish bank as collateral for loans, had been, by decree of June 4, made over to the municipal treasury in order that the municipal authorities might relieve the urgent needs of the population.

The decree returns this income to the Spanish bank. The civil governor is at sword points with the municipal authorities. The former a few days ago ordered the city to be divided into zones for the purpose of increasing the tariff of cab fares for the benefit of the cab companies and livery stables simultaneously.

The mayor, in whose province such affairs are in reality, published an open disapproval of the regulation, warning the public against paying the new rates and advising people only to pay the old fares, in which they would be protected by the law. In consequence the governor has withdrawn and revoked the order governing the cab regulations.

The situation is unchanged. Everything is quiet on the surface, but there is an undercurrent of mistrust among the Cubans as to the intentions of the United States.

WANTED IN SEVERAL CITIES.

The Police of Albany Arrest a Man For Stealing Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The police authorities have been notified by the Albany police that Jacob Ullman is under arrest and will be turned over to the Troy authorities on the charge of stealing diamonds from women in that city into whose favor he had ingratiated himself. After examination he will be turned over to the New York police. Captain McCuskey said that Ullman's thefts will aggregate \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Captain of Detectives Miller said he believed the man was Joseph Ullman of New Orleans, La. Ullman is well known in police circles and is wanted at present in Trenton, Baltimore and Boston. After victimizing a number of women in this city he was arrested in 1894 on the charge of passing bogus checks and the larceny of a diamond ring. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A Green Goods Swindler.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Clarence Ragdale of Moberly, Mo., real estate dealer, came here on Wednesday to buy \$3,000 worth of good money for \$500. He has appeared in Gravesend police court as complainant against Harry Phillips, a green goods operator whom he has identified as the man who sold him three \$1 bills and a lot of papers out to a similar size.

Thousands of Houses Destroyed.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—Details just received here from Hankow, the treaty port at the mouth of one of the tributaries of the Yang Tse Kiang, show that the fire which broke out there on Sunday last destroyed 10,000 houses, devastated about two miles of built-up ground and did damage to the extent of from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 taels.

Hunting Immune Physicians.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 8.—Owing to the rapid spread of the yellow fever in Mississippi and the number of localities infected, the state board is having some trouble finding immune physicians to put in charge of the camps.

REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

Plans Issued Combined the Regulars and Volunteers in Three Corps. The Commanders.

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FOR PEACE JUBILEE.

Soldiers From Camp Meade Will Attend It—Typhoid Fever Rapidly Decreasing—More Sick Leave.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 8.—General Graham will send 10,500 troops to Philadelphia to attend the peace jubilee. He will make up a provisional division composed of the four Pennsylvania regiments, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York, Thirty-fifth Michigan, First Maryland, Ninth Ohio, colored battalion; Fifth Massachusetts, Second Tennessee and Fourth Missouri. The troops will be in command of General Graham, who will be accompanied by his entire staff.

The soldiers will start from Camp Meade on the evening of the 20th and leave Philadelphia the day following the parade. It is thought the movement of the troops south will begin before the jubilee, but this will hardly interfere with General Graham's plans. Private Richard Ivanois, Company D, Two Hundred and First New York, has died at the Harrisburg hospital of typhoid fever. His body was taken to New York by his parents.

The brigading of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Two Hundred and first New York and First Rhode Island has been completed and the brigade ordered to move to below Middletown. The officers at headquarters and the Ninth Ohio received their pay. This completes the pay of the corps for August and September.

Chief Surgeon Girard reports typhoid fever rapidly disappearing and that he found it rather difficult to find any new cases of typhoid suspects for the past two days. He has sent 120 patients to Philadelphia on two trains. The first carried 48 and the second 72. Only such cases were sent as could not be cured during the next two weeks.

IRON BOOM STILL GAINS.

Dun Says That Demand For Its Products Are Heavy—Wool Held For Better Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

It can do no good to disguise the fact that the large eastern advances on wool to be held for higher prices has helped to retard the natural decline in the product. While extraordinarily small sales, only 2,614,300 pounds for the week at the three chief markets, against 14,357,000 last week, 7,663,500 in 1896 and 7,099,000 in 1892, indicate very little demand at this time for manufacture the truth is that demand for goods is not helped by high prices for wool.

The iron industry still gains so rapidly that an unhealthy boom would seem to be in progress, but for the peculiar conditions. In spite of the combination of valley producers who now propose a joint selling agency at Pittsburgh, sales run a little below their fixed figures, \$10.40 being quoted at Pittsburgh and \$9.25 for Grey forge. But the consuming demand is remarkably heavy and large contracts this week cover 3,000 tons structural iron at Chicago, 8,000 tons for Boston, 2,000 tons ship plates at Cleveland and a heavy demand for bars, the Pennsylvania railroad requiring 2,500 cars and the Northwestern 2,000.

Wheat has been declining a little with foreign reports somewhat more favorable as to European crops, and yet the actual shipments have been 3,586,947 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 4,468,954 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

Not is the corn crop any obstruction, for while 2,531,002 bushels were exported during the week, against 1,855,067 last year, the movement does not indicate large supplies in the interior.

"Failures for the week have been 169 in the United States against 212 last year, and 23 in Canada against 29 last year."

Defended Policy of Administration.

TOPEKA, Oct. 8.—Postmaster General Smith arrived from Omaha and addressed a large crowd at Hamilton hall. Mr. Smith's address was an eloquent defense of the policy of the present administration.

Two Cadets Drowned.

NORWALK, O., Oct. 8.—Word has been received here of the drowning of Cadets Burner and Moorehead at Colver military academy. The young men were in a small boat on the lake when it was overturned.

GENERAL BACON SAFE.

He Returns From His Battle With the Indians.

FEARS NO OTHER TROUBLE.

He Says That the Redskins Were Badly Whipped—Six Soldiers Were Killed and Eleven Wounded—Citizens Are Still Alarmed Over the Trouble.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—Opinions differ as to the present status of the trouble with the Leech Lake Indians, but even though nothing more follows enough has happened to cause northwestern settlers to feel somewhat unsettled in their homes for some time to come. There is something of a panic in most of the small settlements near Walker, that being the center of the Leech Lake district, and the men in the lumber camps in that vicinity have quit work and are either in or on their way to Walker. The teachers in the Indian schools and others about the agency have also thought it well to change their location for the present.

There have been some sensational stories from that region, but they do not seem to be well founded.

General Bacon has returned from Bear Island or the mainland near there, where Wednesday's fight occurred, to Walker bringing with him all of the first detachment of troops, the dead and wounded having been sent in first and brought down to Fort Snelling.

Governor Clough will send a battery of artillery of the national guard to Case Lake to protect the residents of that locality.

Official dispatches from Walker announce six soldiers killed and 11 wounded in the battle with the Indians. Number of Indians killed impossible to estimate. They have now scattered in their canoes to the various islands in this section.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Reports received by the officials of the war and interior departments from the Indian outbreak are of a reassuring character and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over. General Bacon, who has charge of affairs in the department of which he is in command, will remain at Walker for the present and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country who have felt that they were in danger from the redskins. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view to fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the government.

The following dispatch was received from General Bacon:

"Arrived here with my detachment in good condition, the killed and badly wounded having been shipped to Fort Snelling.

"The Indians have been badly whipped and left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here, other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore. Much talk here of general Indian outbreak.

"Will ascertain facts and report later. Find Colonel Harbach at this place with 200 men, Third Infantry. Will remain myself and keep troops here awaiting developments.

"Regret exaggerated rumors published resulting from my inability to communicate. Have been in no danger of massacre and need no reinforcements. Colonel Harbach's coming was good in sending out boats."

The following reassuring dispatch has been received by Indian Commissioner Jones from Gus H. Beaulieu, a well-known Chippewa Indian, who has transacted considerable business for that band in Washington:

"Not more than 25 or 30 Indians engaged in the outbreak. Chiefs Gaywuche Waynabing and Macheogubow, both of Bear Island, and Wahbunneue of Leech Lake village, doing all in their power to suppress the outbreak. Chief Flatmouth has arrived at Leech Lake village with a large number of followers and is strongly opposing the outbreak. White Earth, Red Lake and Millee Lac Indians not affected. Think there will be no general uprising."

GEN. GREENE TESTIFIES.

He Is a Witness Before War Investigation Commission—Other Officers on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Three witnesses were before the war investigation commission, General Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila, Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and Major Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt rough riders. Each admitted the possibility of individual cases of suffering and discomfort, but all said that the vast majority of complaints were exaggerated if not without foundation. They agreed in saying that no army was ever so luxuriously supplied as was the American army in the Spanish war.

In response to inquiries General Greene said there were ample supplies for the men, both medical and commissary. Some of the men complained of the cooking, but even they were not heard 48 hours after the ship had sailed. It required 32 days to make the sail to Manila.

The health of the troops was splendid on the voyage. The brigade was landed without loss, and camp was pitched near the insurgents, who had little food and poor organization, but were well armed. There were about 10,000 of them, and they had surrounded Manila entirely and prevented any food from going into the city.

Sultan Will Withdraw Troops.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Oct. 8.—Ismael Bey, civil governor of the island of Crete, has informed the Mussulman notables that the sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, who on Wednesday presented to the porte a collective note calling for a withdrawal of the Ottoman forces, and requiring an answer within a week from that date.

Japan Will Send Cruisers.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 8.—The Japanese government will send two cruisers to Chinese waters for the protection of the subjects of Japan in China.

PRELIMINARIES FINISHED.

The Peace Commission Adjourns Until Tuesday—Not Yet Touched Philippine Question.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The peace commission has adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 11. The preliminaries are finished.

The commissions, at this session, settled upon the points which are to be taken under consideration, but there is no settled order in which they are to be considered. Propositions have been exchanged in writing between the commissions and each commission in recess will separately deliberate upon them.

Senator Ojeda, the secretary of the Spanish commission, made his first appearance at the session. Secretary Moore and Senator Ojeda have decided upon a plan for keeping the records of the conference. There are no stenographic minutes of the meeting. The secretaries each record the proceedings and the results.

If for no other reason than the fact that the Philippine islands were not mentioned first in the protocol, it may be said with assurance that the commissions' joint sessions have not yet touched upon the question of the Philippine islands.

The debates, referring to the Indian outbreak in Minnesota, contrasts editorially the federal treatment of the red skins and the Spanish treatment of the natives of the Philippine islands, expressing the conviction that any contrast must prove unfavorable to the federal authorities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—In answer to inquiries it was stated that nothing so far had been received from the United States peace commissioners that was in any way significant, or that indicated that the peace negotiations were not progressing satisfactorily. "The dispatches so far received by the government," it was said, "have been absolutely colorless so far as indicating what the results of the negotiations are likely to be."

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Plans For Second Expedition For Garrison Duty Completed—General Wade to Have Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The war department has completed its plans for the departure of the second expedition of troops to garrison Cuba. The first division is already under orders and should be started within a very few days from the southern ports near their camping grounds. The first division starts under command of Brigadier General L. H. Carpenter, U. S. Y., who commands the cavalry brigade composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States cavalry. It is the intention of the war department that Major General Wade, now president of the military evacuation commission, shall command the entire force of United States troops assigned to duty in Cuba, but he will scarcely take active command until he has completed his duties with the commission.

The second division will comprise all the troops now under the command of Major General Fitzhugh Lee. The general orders which will be issued to this division are to begin the movement the last of this month or as soon thereafter as practicable.

About the time the movement of the Lee command begins another movement will take place of troops in the middle states towards the southern camps which have been selected by the Schwan board, lying in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. This will result in the abandonment of the camps at Middletown, Pa., Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville. The southern camps are to be laid out in the best form, with all the improvements of the experience of last summer.

A. OAKLEY HALL DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of New York Expires Suddenly in That City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The death of ex-Mayor A. Oakley Hall here was a surprise. Mr. Hall having enjoyed his usual good health up to a few hours before his final taking off. He at first thought that he had sustained a slight attack of stomach trouble, but upon investigation his family physician discovered that he was suffering from heart trouble. He died shortly before 9 o'clock last night surrounded by members of the family and friends.

Mr. Hall was for 16 years district attorney of New York city and a mayor during the 1860s regime. He afterwards went abroad, residing for a number of years in Europe. He was at one time editor of the New York World.

Negotiations Deferred by Portugal.

LISBON, Oct. 8.—The Delagoa bay negotiations have been deferred until 1899 owing to the United States insisting upon Portugal's strict observance of the agreement that neither the railroad, the harbor nor public lands at Lorenzo Marquez be alienated until the Berne award is completed. The United States is interested in these proceedings on account of the estate of the late Colonel McMurdo, an American, being involved.

Foreign Mission Board Adjourns.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 8.—The American board of foreign missions has closed its sessions. Most of the closing session was taken up with addresses by working missionaries. Resolutions were adopted asking the committee on international Sunday school lessons to provide for specific denominational mission studies on some Sunday of year and asked the co-operation of other missionary societies.

To Invest \$100,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—As the result of a trip through the United States made by a party of European capitalists and practical iron men, a large number of steel and iron mills will be erected in Europe, in which all kinds of iron and steel products will be turned out, especially structural iron and steel. The process to be used in the latter branch is the invention of Henry Grey of Duluth, Minn.

Astor Will Not Accept.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—John Jacob Astor informed the Republican organization that he has made business plans which would interfere with his duties as congressman and he said he could not accept the nomination in the thirteenth congressional district which it was intended he should have.

THE NAMING OF JOHN BULL.

Dr. Arbuthnot Was the Man Who Thus Dabbled Great Britain.

Dr. John Arbuthnot, one of the many royal physicians to whom the Scotch city of Aberdeen has given birth, was the author of John Bull's being. Almost forgotten now by all but the erudite, who remember him as the intimate of Pope and Swift, Arbuthnot christened the British nation in bulk as John Bull in the political strife incidental to the dismissal of the Whig ministry of 1710, when the able and avaricious Marlborough saw the beginning of the decline of his brilliant fortunes.

"The History of John Bull" was a satire on the political events preceding the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, written by Arbuthnot. In 1704 he had been created physician extraordinary to the queen in recognition of his services in saving the life of Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark. He had become the queen's medical attendant, a position of no mean importance at a time when so much depended on the succession to the crown, and he was closely in touch with court life.

"For the better understanding of the following history the reader ought to know that Bull in the main was an honest, plain dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of a very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis, either at backward, single falcion or cudgel play, but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him, you might lead him like a child. John's temper depended very much on the air; his spirits rose and fell with his weather glass.

"John was quick and understood his business very well, but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts or more cheated by partners."

—New York Herald.

POWER IN OUR POWDER.

A Shot From a 13 Inch Rifle Sufficient to Lift a Battleship Eight Feet.

"Velocity and pressure," explained the powder mill superintendent, "are the two main requisites in proving powder. The government is very specific in its contracts. It demands that when fired under service conditions in the gun for which it is intended powder must give to the projectile a muzzle velocity of at least a certain number of feet per second without producing a pressure of more than a certain number of tons to the square inch. For modern guns the velocity required varies from 2,000 to 2,300 feet in a second, and the pressure is not allowed to exceed 15 tons to the square inch. In some of our guns of the present day the amount of energy stored up in the powder charge is so tremendous as to be almost incredible. The limit of energy upon the projectile cannot be estimated, so vast are the possibilities.

"For example, I may cite the Oregon's 13 inch rifles. Five hundred and fifty pounds of powder in these guns impart to an 1,100 pound shot a velocity of 2,100 feet per second, and the energy of the projectile is nearly 34,000 foot tons. This power is sufficient to lift such a vessel as the Oregon eight feet out of the water.

"Those screens between the cannon and the breastworks are electric chronographs 100 feet apart from each other and the cannon, and they register the time of the projectile's flight with absolute accuracy."

"And absolute accuracy is—what?"

"The millionth part of a second."

San Francisco Call.

The Troubles of a Prophet.

"How hit happen, Brudder Johnsing, dat y'ou'd quit preachin down in Alabama 'reddy?"

"W'y, my ch'ch quit payin teshun to anything I say an dem shed off my salary."

"Deym mus' be mighty bad lot o' brothrin an sisterin down dar."

"No, dey hain't so pow'ful bad, but after I went to professin I lost all manner o' control o' the entire gang."

"Dat so?"

"Yaas, you see I dun bin professin 'bout what comin to pass an what gwine to happen to all dem mean niggers what wudden pay de preacher, an kollections wuz just comin in fine twell one day de sisterin ax me what kind o' weather we gwine to hab fur de possum supper festival, an I tell um hit sho will be de fines' sort, fer bekase I wuz mighty hungry an wanted de supper to sho cum off. But, sah, hit rained an sheeted an cum two or three skyhooks, an den I seed my 'fluence wid my wayward brudderin wuz sholy busted. De salary kollections tuck de drags, an no matter how I exhasted my flock ner how I professed dey wuz sho fer de blazin lake, dey jest sot dar an laffed at me an wudden pay me narry red cent ner gin me de turkey dinner, ner nuthin."

—Atlanta Journal.

Boxing a Bride's Ear.

In Lithuania, a province of Russia, it is customary that the bride's ears should be boxed before the marriage ceremony. No matter how tender hearted the mother may be she always makes it a point of administering a hearty smack to her daughter in the presence of witnesses, and a note is made of the fact. The mother's intention is a kind one, though the custom itself is bad. The reason for it is to protect the bride should her marriage prove an unhappy one. In that case she will sue for a divorce, and her plea will be that she was forced into the marriage against her will, and on that score the verdict of the judge will be in her favor.

His Style of Riding.

Cambridge—Oh, I've seen worse riders than you, but why do you jump up a bit in the daylight between your life and the horse at every step?

Snake—Isn't it all you know about it. I don't ride from the horse. He drops down from me. I keep right in the same position all the time.—Boston Transcript.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Testimony of Outsiders Sooner than the Evidence of Massillon Citizens.

Read every item in your local papers. News notes, advertisements and market reports.

Mark this very important fact. Don't forget it when compelled to but. Tell your neighbors who overlook it. That one not two only one. Of all the numerous remedies, Put up for frail humanity. Is backed by local testimony. Not Boston proof for Massillon people. Nor tales from distant far off towns. But Massillon proof for Massillon people.

Doan's Kidney Pills in this respect. Exist unique alone no other can do it. Mr. T. B. Arnold, clerk at the Hotel Conrad, says: "I had a miserable backache across the loins every time I went to stoop over or bend somewhat it would cause the greatest pain. For two or three weeks I thought I would have to give up work. I did not know for sure what was wrong but I blamed the kidneys and went to Baltzly's drug store at the opera house block and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. They relieved me before I had taken an entire box. Doan's Kidney Pills are all right and I recommend them to anybody."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50c. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
	ing.	est.	est.	
American Sugar.....	114 1/4	115 1/4	113 3/4	114 3/4
American Tobacco.....	124 1/4	125 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Atchafon (Pfd.).....	33 3/4	33 3/4	32 3/4	33
C. & O. Q.....	114 1/4	114 1/4	114	114 1/4
Chicago Gas.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
New York Central.....	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
Alachua.....	93 1/4	94 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Rock Island.....	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
St. Paul.....	107 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Western Union.....	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs fairly active, \$3.35 to \$3.85; cattle dull.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	ing.	est.	est.	Close
Dec	63	63 1/4	62 3/4	63
May	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Corn				
Dec	29 1/4	30	29 1/4	29 1/4
May	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Oats				
Dec	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
May	23	23	22 1/4	23 1/4
Pork				
Dec	7 85	7 85	7 70	7 70
Jan.	8 95	8 95	8 85	8 90
Lard				
Dec	4 72	4 72	4 70	4 70
Jan	4 85	4 85	4 80	4 80

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Paul, a son.

Miss Lizzie Scheidecker is visiting Cleveland relatives.

Mrs. Joseph Richers, of Peru, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. I. Uman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Markel have moved to No. 70 E. Main street.

Miss Anna Edgar is visiting in Pittsburgh. She will remain a week.

Miss Sarah E. Bowman has gone to Romney, W. Va., where she will teach school.

Mrs. Taylor Clay has returned from Toledo, accompanied by her cousin, E. N. Grossman.

The united offering of the Woman's Auxiliary in the United States for the year past was \$80,400.

Miss Bingham, of Cambridge, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Heitsman, has returned home.

A reunion of the survivors of the Ninety-eighth O. V. I. will be held at Uhrichsville, October 20th.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Chapman, of Steubenville, are guests at the Corns residence in Prospect street.

Mrs. William Smith, of Fulton street, is enjoying a second crop of raspberries with which her bushes are now covered.

William S. Rigdon, Russell & Company's representative at Council Bluffs, Ia., is the guest of his mother in the city.

Matthew Berryhill, of Bellbrook, Greene county, aged 92, has left the university at Wooster a legacy of \$1,000.

The city council of Bridgeport, O., has decided to issue bonds for \$75,000, the proceeds to be used for street paving.

Mrs. Frank Marquis, of Newcastle, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. A. D. Howard and Miss Clara Miller, in South Erie street.

Miss Mina Flaisig left on Friday morning for Columbus to join the Neil Stock Company for the winter, at the Grand opera house.

The C. L. & W. bridge gang is working on bridge No. 122, just south of Newport. An entire new bridge is being constructed.

Mrs. Esther Norton and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Deja, of Battle Creek, Mich., have been called to the city by the illness of Richard Powell, sr.

At a meeting of the Alliance city council, Thursday night, it was decided to purchase the water works plant. The price paid for it is \$198,000.

No new cases of diphtheria have lately been reported to the health officer, and there seems to be a general improvement among those now ill with the disease.

The Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, on Wednesday shipped three disappearing gun carriages to San Francisco. It took ten cars to transport the shipment.

F. A. Crone will sail for Europe on October 29. Mr. Crone will visit all the principal cities of Europe in the interest of the Rockford Chair and Furniture Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, who have been spending the past ten months in Europe, reached New York on Wednesday morning on the German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa.

Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Society of St. John's church for the month of October are: Miss Margaret Feltzer, Mrs. Philip Smith, Miss Laura Breckel, Miss Charlotte Fuchs and Philip Baldwin.

John McNeal, of the C. L. & W. shops at Lorain, was badly injured on Friday afternoon while repairing a locomotive tank. His left arm was crushed, both bones being broken and his head severely cut.

John O. Garrett now has an office in the Clay building, in West Main street, having recently moved from the opera house block. The room formerly occupied by him has been leased to Eggert & McLaughlin.

George Coy, an employee of Albert M. Wetter, had his left leg broken at the ankle Friday afternoon. A fractious pony reared, and then fell upon him with great force. Dr. Pumpfery reduced the fracture.

The county commissioners have awarded the contract for furnishing coal for the court house to the Ridgway Burton Company, of this city. The company will receive \$15 per ton for nut coal and \$14 for slack.

In the excitement following the nomination of Colonel Charles Dick at Warren early Wednesday morning, T. N. Hainaway, of Chardon, and C. A. Wighton, of Akron, were robbed of diamond pins, each valued at over \$100.

The rails on the Camp road are laid a short distance below West Lebanon. Wm. Bahr also informs us that the new gas mill for Lebanon is a certainty, as the subscriptions required are about all taken. Lebanon will enjoy quite a boom.—Dalton Gazette.

At the Thursday evening meeting of Branch 4, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, it was decided to attend in a body the dedication of the new Canal Dover Catholic church on Oct. 30. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a special train.

The case of Henry Hansen vs. George Henrich, of Massillon, has been settled out of court and its dismissal will be requested on Monday. Mr. Henrich recently moved the front of his East Main street store room, and it is alleged trespassed on Mr. Hansen's property.

The structure which marked the entrance to the Midway, and served as a ticket office, has been purchased from the Street Fair Association by the young men of Kendal. It will be converted into a band stand and placed upon the

green. A concert will be given Tuesday night.

The side rod on the locomotive which was attached to the southbound W. & L. E. passenger train broke in two near Lodi, Wednesday, and did great damage to the cab. Fortunately no one was injured, as the fireman, on whose side of the engine the break occurred, had just left his seat.—Fremont News.

Nora Izer, of Alliance, indicted by the grand jury on the charge of burglarizing the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lane, of that city, appeared in court before Judge McCarthy on Wednesday and entered a plea of not guilty. She furnished bond in the sum of \$1,000 for her appearance for trial on a later day of the term.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of James W. Warwick and Miss Mary Ellison, which will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, 1038 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, on Tuesday, October 18th at half past eight o'clock. The newly married pair will be at home after January 1, at 36 Spangler avenue, Cleveland.

E. M. Tanner, superintendent of the swamp farms near Orrville, has 200 persons engaged in gathering the onion crop, and 2,100 bushels were harvested last week; 12,000 bushels have been put away in winter storage, 2,000 bushels are undergoing a sweating process in cribs and 10 carloads have been shipped to various markets.

The Christian church will be in a series of evangelistic meetings on October 23, conducted by the pastor, Prof. J. E. Hawes, who will be remembered as the singer who assisted the Rev. Mr. Updike in his great meeting held in this city several years ago, will have charge of a large chorus and will also be one of the soloists during these meetings.

Newcomertown has secured another industry. Arrangements have just been completed with the Clows, proprietors of the pipe works at that place, to establish and operate a soil pipe factory, which is to cost \$80,000 to \$90,000, and at the end of two years, to employ 200 men. A bonus of \$15,000 is to be given the Clows.—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

William Fashbaugh and Fred Durman were injured by a fall of rock in the Herbrook mine Saturday morning. The former had one rib broken and an eye lid torn away. Dr. Williamson is attending him. Dr. Barnes, who has Durman in charge, says the latter sustained a number of painful bruises, but no bones were broken. Both miners live at Crystal Springs.

The Massillon mining district is threatened with another car-famine. Operators Pocock and Wainwright stated today that it was impossible to secure a sufficient number of cars to transport the coal ordered, consequently mines cannot be operated as steadily as desired. Could the railway companies furnish empties as required, practically no delay would now be experienced at the mines.

George Mong and Miss Mary Leonard were married at 7:30 o'clock Thursday by the Rev. James Kuhn at St. Mary's church, in the presence of many relatives and friends. Miss Carrie Leonard, the bride's sister, acted as bridesmaid, and Jacob Mong, a brother of the groom, was best man. Both the bride and bridesmaid wore white gowns and carried flowers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Leonard, in Weber street.

William T. Matthews, a former well known resident of Massillon, was in the city on Thursday. A portrait of President McKinley, ordered for the Corcoran art gallery at Washington, has been recently completed by Mr. Matthews and will be exhibited for several days in the Merchants National bank before being forwarded to its destination. The likeness is considered by the trustees of the Corcoran gallery to be the best that has ever been painted of the President from life. Mr. Matthews will leave shortly for Indianapolis to paint a portrait of ex-President Harrison, which has also been ordered for the collection of Presidential likenesses at the Corcoran gallery.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED
Congressman Taylor Enthusiastically Received in Canton.

The Republican campaign in the Eighteenth district was enthusiastically opened in Canton on Wednesday evening. Massillon was well represented, as were other nearby places, although no special effort had been made to secure crowds from out of town, and before the meeting was called to order the assembly hall of the Tabernacle was comfortably filled. Congressman R. W. Taylor, who has represented this district in congress for two terms, and who stands for re-election, was the principal speaker of the evening. He was preceded by County Chairman Allen Barnes, who, in an eloquent address, reviewed the achievements of the Republican party and invited the people to continue in its support. Congressman Taylor was greeted with an ovation which continued at intervals during his speech. He was followed by former city solicitor, Thomas F. Turner, and Henry W. Harter, one of the most prominent members of the Stark county bar, who spoke of the issues of the campaign to an accompaniment of hearty applause and evidences of concurrence on the part of the audience in what he said.

Report of the Board of Missions.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[By Associated Press]—The triennial report of the board of missions, submitted to the Episcopal council, adverts to the new field in the newly-acquired territory, but says Hawaii stands on a different ground because the English church already has a bishop there and the American church has declined to undertake the English church has undertaken work. Gross receipts, \$770,966, of which \$92,615 consists of legacies.

DALTONIAN DROPS DEAD

Without Warning Death Comes to George Dague.

WAS A VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

At West Lebanon the People are Marveling Over the Appearance of the First Locomotive—Navarre Citizens Have Gas and a Sick Postmaster to Think Of.

DALTON, Oct. 7.—George Dague, who has been ill with dropsy for a long time, was in such good health and spirits at 8 o'clock Thursday evening that he remarked to his wife that he thought he would take a walk down town on the following day. Then he seated himself on a chair, and in the same instant died. Mr. Dague was 65 years of age, a pensioner of the civil war, and he leaves a wife and two children. The physicians think that the cause of death was heart failure.

POSTMASTER OFF DUTY.
NAVARRE, Oct. 7.—Postmaster J. H. Thomas was not able to come on duty this morning. A boil on one of his hands is responsible.

The Navarre council expects to be called upon to consider a proposition from the East Ohio Gas Company, but as yet it has not materialized.

THE NEW CAMP RAILWAY.
WEST LEBANON, Oct. 7.—The new Camp railway has been constructed as far this way as it will be this fall. The ballasting is now being looked after, an engine and several cars being employed in the work. The engine seems a most incongruous object in this neighborhood, which has slept peacefully for years and years, never even dreaming of railways or locomotives. The people cannot grow accustomed to the sight of the hissing, smoking monster, and those who have nothing else to do find enjoyment in stationing themselves where the railway and engine are always to be seen. The temporary terminus of the road is near this village.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.
CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Smith were in Akron on Thursday.

Mrs. L. Steelsmith left last week for her home in Rochester, N. Y.

James Wooley and James Johnson, of North Lawrence, spent Thursday in town.

Mrs. Orrin Butler returned to Akron on Friday.

Pat Larkins, who has had a severe sick spell, is convalescing.

An orchestra composed of five pieces has been organized in the village.

THE BELL TELEPHONE.
Recent Improvements and Additions to the Plant.

Since our last notice the following Bell telephones have been placed in the following places: C. W. Cupples, residence, No. 243; A. L. Spencer, residence, 246; Geo. H. Gove, veterinary hospital, 331; E. W. Busby, residence, 398; H. I. Keller, residence, 329; G. E. Whitmarsh, residence, 387; A. J. Marks, residence, 382; J. F. Maus, residence, 266; C. D. Hackett, residence, 383; J. R. Brown, residence, 384; Bamberger Bros., residence, 385; H. W. Loeffler, residence, 389; Chippewa Sand & Stone Co., Clinton, O.; H. Oehl, residence, 388; C. Stocker, residence, 376. Copper metallic circuit lines have been constructed and long distance equipment placed at the Massillon state hospital and the residence of Dr. A. B. Richardson.

The Central Union Telephone Company has completed the installation of a private branch exchange at the state hospital, nineteen stations having been connected up. Metallic circuit long distance equipment used throughout. The system is the latest and most complete known in telephony. The steady increase of subscribers has made it necessary to add another one hundred wire section switch board to the exchange apparatus. This board will be completed and put in use this afternoon.

Beach City, Justus and Winton will be connected by a metallic circuit and opened for business about October 15th.

THE LIBRARY BONDS.
A Cleveland Firm the Highest Bidder for Them.

Hayes & Sons, of Cleveland, were the highest bidders for the public library bonds recently issued by the city of Massillon in the sum of \$4,000. In all five bids were submitted, the First National bank submitting the only one from this city. The latter corporation offered to accept the bonds at par, agreeing to deliver the currency immediately. Hayes & Sons proffered a premium of \$233 and the bid will be accepted, providing satisfactory arrangements can be made by City Clerk Haring to secure the cash at once. The bonds do not draw interest until April 1, 1899, and as the bid made no special provisions it is a question whether or not the Cleveland firm will consent to deliver the cash before that date. To ascertain this fact Mr. Haring visited Cleveland today.

A TICKET IN THE FIELD.
The Socialist Labor Party Files a Petition.

The Socialist labor party will have a ticket in the field this fall, as a petition to the board of elections has already been filed. The congressional district petition has 755 signers and the county petition 257. The ticket nominated is as follows: For congress, Samuel Borton, of Valley, Columbia county; representative, Robert Legg, Sippo; clerk of courts, Nicholas Wellick, Massillon; auditor, Louis Pfirman, Canton; commissioner, Louis P. Weller, Pigeon Run; infirmity director, William Sutton, East Greenville; coroner, W. H. Miller, Canton; surveyor, J. C. Dague, Canton.

"LAFAYETTE DAY."

Suggestions for Its Observance in the Schools of the State.

In a circular letter issued by the Hon. Lewis D. Bonebrake, state commissioner of common schools, in which he expresses the hope that the twelve hundred thousand school youth of Ohio and the seven thousand students in the universities and colleges of the state will contribute liberally to the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lafayette, the following suggestions are made for the observance of "Lafayette Day," Wednesday, October 19:

In the universities and colleges of the land, the heads of the institution are asked to appoint committees from their students to arrange and carry out public exercises suited to the idea; embracing perhaps historic drama, patriotic orations, etc., etc., charging an admission fee or collecting voluntary contributions, as local conditions may suggest, and turning the proceeds over to the president of the college, who shall forward it to the treasurer of the memorial commission.

In the higher grades of the public and parochial schools, the same general plan, so far as possible, should prevail as in the universities and colleges.

In the primary grades and district schools, children may be asked to solicit from their parents or acquaintances small contributions of from one to ten cents, to be given their teachers and thence forwarded to the treasurer of the commission.

The Ohio Educational monthly will print a programme in its October issue. The Hon. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, Columbus, may have valuable suggestions to offer as to the source of materials bearing on the life and genius of General LaFayette. The reading of Governor Bushnell's proclamation could with profit be made a part of the programme. The flag of our country should on that day float from every school house in Ohio; the national colors should be conspicuous in every school room and place of meeting. Let the day be one devoted to educational patriotism.

Not later than October 20, each head of a school, or each teacher, as the case may be, should forward to Lewis D. Bonebrake, Columbus, O., all money received for the monument. Drafts, checks, or money orders are preferred. Receipts will be promptly sent for all money received, and the names of those sending contributions will be forwarded to the commissioner general for the United States at Paris.

INDIANS SURRENDERING.
WALKER, Oct. 8.—[By Associated Press]—A demand has been made on the Indians for the surrender of the men engaged in the killing of the soldiers near Bear island. Marshal O'Connor, with two hundred and fifty troops, will be at the agency in the reservation today, and in case the men are not surrendered the marshal and troops will go after them. It is said that nineteen young Indians formed the party that fired on the soldiers, and it is rumored that four of them have surrendered to the marshal.

Batteries A and B, of the National Guard, left today for Deer River, Cass Lake. They have a gatling and field gun for each battery.

GENERAL BACON'S REPORT.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[By Associated Press]—General Bacon wires his report to the war department, saying he had arrested a number of Indians at Bear Island on the 5th when he was attacked by Indians. The fight lasted from noon till night. The Indians were beaten back and left during the night. Thirteen were killed; seven were wounded. One Indian policeman was killed and one wounded. These had concealed themselves at the opening of the fight and were shot by mistake by pickets at night, when attempting to escape in a canoe.

SITUATION ALARMING.
MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—[By Associated Press]—The yellow fever situation in Mississippi is assuming grave proportions. Three interstate railroads have practically suspended business, and twenty thousand people have left the state since September 27. There has been forty-four cases at Jackson, twenty-four of whom were negroes, but only five deaths. The negroes quickly recover, but whites recover more slowly.

Jackson, Miss.—The fever is appearing in new places almost daily. The board of health has issued an appeal to the general government for aid, approved by Governor McLaurin, which says that ninety per cent. of the white population is absent, and several thousand negroes are out of employment and subsistence. Many are confined by the cordon about the infected districts.

Fire at Atlantic City.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—[By Associated Press]—Twenty buildings were burned on the beach front this morning, and half a dozen families are homeless. Loss, \$200,000.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the home. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

MANY SUFFERERS.

What a Large Number of People are Enduring A Distressing Condition in Which Many American People are Involved—The Only Way to Alleviate it.

From the Mountaineer, Wallalla, N. Dakota.

The remorse of a guilty stomach is what a very large majority of the people of this nation are suffering with to-day. It is a well known fact that dyspepsia is a characteristic American disease and it is frequently stated that "we are a nation of dyspeptics."

It is a distressing ailment and because of its many forms is difficult to treat. Sometimes it is the result of improper modes of eating, improper food or mental worry and exhaustion; then again it may be sorted a depressed condition of the body and treatment should be directed to the restoration of the health, without special attention to the stomach. In other instances, the disease is evidently the result of inflammation of the stomach.

Any one of these conditions produce a lack of vitality in the system, by causing the blood to lose its life-sustaining elements. The blood is the vital element in our lives and should be carefully nurtured. Restore the blood to its proper condition, dyspepsia will vanish and perfect health follow.

For example, in the county of Pembina, North Dakota, a few miles from Wallalla, resides Mr. Ernest Snider; a man of sterling integrity, whose veracity cannot be doubted. He was formerly a resident of Lansdowne, Ont., but removed to the west and is now a prosperous farmer.

For three years he has been unable to do his work because he was ill with dyspepsia. "I became seriously ill about three years ago," he says, "and consulted a doctor who gave me some medicine for indigestion. I continued to grow worse and several physicians were called at intervals who gave me temporary relief, but the disease returned with all its accustomed severity."

"I read in the newspapers articles regarding the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally after some urging on the part of a friend I concluded to try the pills. I purchased six boxes. This was five months ago."

"I had not taken all of the first box, before I felt much relief, continued taking the pills, and after using four boxes I was cured. I have none of those distressing symptoms now, and am completely restored to health, and can do as much work as any of the laborers on my farm. I owe my restoration to health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and gladly give my testimony, hoping it may prove beneficial to some persons similarly afflicted."

By restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People restore the nerve force and enable the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food, thus speedily and permanently curing the dyspeptic. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to generate nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing. Physicians prescribe them, druggists recommend them and everywhere the people use them.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS
Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more correctly and promptly published in these columns than in any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

WANTED.
BOARD—A genteel young man wishes to get table board in a private family. Address "C" care Independent.

DRESS MAKING—Plain and fancy dresses made to order. Call at office of W. R. Harrison & Co.

EMPLOYMENT—Bright young man who has arranged to attend school, wishes to work mornings and evenings for his board and lodging. For particulars, call at Business College, Phone 119.

GIRL—An apprentice girl to learn millinery; must be sixteen years of age or older. Apply to Mrs. W. S. Hays.

GIRL—Competent girl for general housework. Inquire at 108 Plum street.

GIRL—An experienced girl for general housework. Inquire at No. 24 High st.

HORSES TO BOARD at the Bancroft Valley board stable. Good warm barn and stable and extra good care. Price four dollars per month. For particulars address Wm. Urschel, Bancroft, O.

LABORERS—16 laborers to work on the grade to the Warwick Coal Co.'s shaft at Youngstown Hill. S. A. Swanson & Bros. contractors, 570 South Erie street.

RELIABLE MAN here and another outside to open small office and handle my goods. Position permanent to honest worker. Stamp and reference, A. T. Morris, care the paper.

SALESMAN—Salary from state, permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nursery men, Rochester, N. Y.

TWO Cannysers and collectors. Address Box 125, Massillon, O.

THE PEOPLE to know that A. E. Daugherty and C. F. Reiffuss are our only authorized agents for the Singer in Massillon and other agents offering to sell you a Singer are FRAUDS, as we sell to no dealers, and if they succeed in getting a Singer, it is sold and handed over to the dealer in an underhand manner which leaves the title of the machine in doubt. The Singer Mfg. Co. will not do this.

TO EXCHANGE a nice Canton property on 25 to 30 acres of good farm land. A. E. Stewart, Canton, O.

For Sale or Rent
MANUFACTURING PLANT, situated in Sharon, Pa., now occupied by Graff & Co. An opportunity out of the ordinary. Address "X" care Independent.

FOR RENT
A SEVEN roomed house on Jarvis avenue city and city water. Inquire of W. S. Spidel, 34 Wooster street.

BRICK HOUSE of 7 rooms, corner Main and Cedar streets. Call at office of W. R. Harrison & Co.

FOUR roomed house on East Plum street. Inquire at 242 East Main street.

FOUR room house and summer kitchen, S. East street. Inquire at Diehlman's Clothing House.

HOUSE containing five rooms in E. Oak street. Inquire of Dr. Barnes, 63 East Main street.

HOUSE on East Oak street, 6 rooms. No. 160. Inq. req. of Leonard Stucker, 122 S. Mill street.

NEW—Four roomed house on Richville avenue, rent \$8.50. Inquire at Meuser's Piano Factory, North E. street.

HOUSE—Six roomed house and six acres of ground, near city street, all necessary outbuildings and plenty of fruit. Possession given October 1st. Apply to Mrs. J. L. Rudy, S. Grape street.

FOR SALE
EIGHT acres of land with well of water, all under cultivation, situated 14 miles west of Massillon, 2 miles east of Sippo and one mile north of West Brookfield, a part of David Miller farm. Inquire of John Packer near Sippo Station.

LOTS—Have for sale 25 one acre lots on Richville avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 1822-300. S. Burd.

MISCELLANEOUS
MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist or Fortune Teller. There are many people who don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs. Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1400. The value of those books no money could buy. She has traveled all through Europe, London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. She has had 31 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from \$10 to \$50 to give the satisfactorily correct information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on up to the latest and latest on the astral plane. Call on her at 281 North Cherry St., 2nd floor, O. opposite Canton Brewery.

Lecture course tickets are now on sale at Bahney's book store

KROWN-O-LINE
Cures All Skin Diseases.
Heals All Wounds.
Cures Scalp Diseases.
Stops Falling Hair.

Buy it and use it for anything where an Ointment is suggested.

ECZEMA AND SKIN DISEASES.
Persons troubled with Eczema, Itches, Blisters, Rash, Syphilitic sores, Blackheads, Scalp diseases, any sore, cut or burn, for any abrasion from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet look no further for instant relief and permanent cure. Applied after shaving, KROWN-O-LINE quickly heals the skin, leaving it soft and smooth. Any face can be closely shaved every day where KROWN-O-LINE is used. Relief from Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, is secured by a single application of KROWN-O-LINE through the nostrils.

Persons who delight in Cycling, Bowling, Ball-Playing, Sparring, etc., will find KROWN-O-LINE a welcome adjunct to their outfit. For the "rubbing down" process which athletes undergo after violent exercise, KROWN-O-LINE applied to the muscles and joints will insure absolute freedom from all aches and pains. For Rheumatism and Gout it is a certain and unfailing remedy, giving almost instant relief and from pain. A clear, handsome complexion is obtained by the use of KROWN-O-LINE. Sunburn, Tan and Freckles disappear, leaving the face bright and cheery.

KROWN-O-LINE has never failed to cure any disease of the skin. KROWN-O-LINE stops falling hair; prevents baldness; cures scalp diseases or itching scalp, by depriving certain microbes at the roots of the hair. A single application will convince anyone that this is true. KROWN-O-LINE is guaranteed and for sale by

RIDER & SNYDER, MASSILON, O.
KROWN-O-LINE is manufactured by the Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 439 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price, 50 Cents Per Jar.

RESTORATIVE WOOD
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases, the recuperative power of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Impotence, Loss of Sperm, etc., and all other diseases of the system, which lead to sumption and death. With one bottle we give a written guarantee. Price, 50 Cents Per Bottle. Sold by all druggists.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.

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